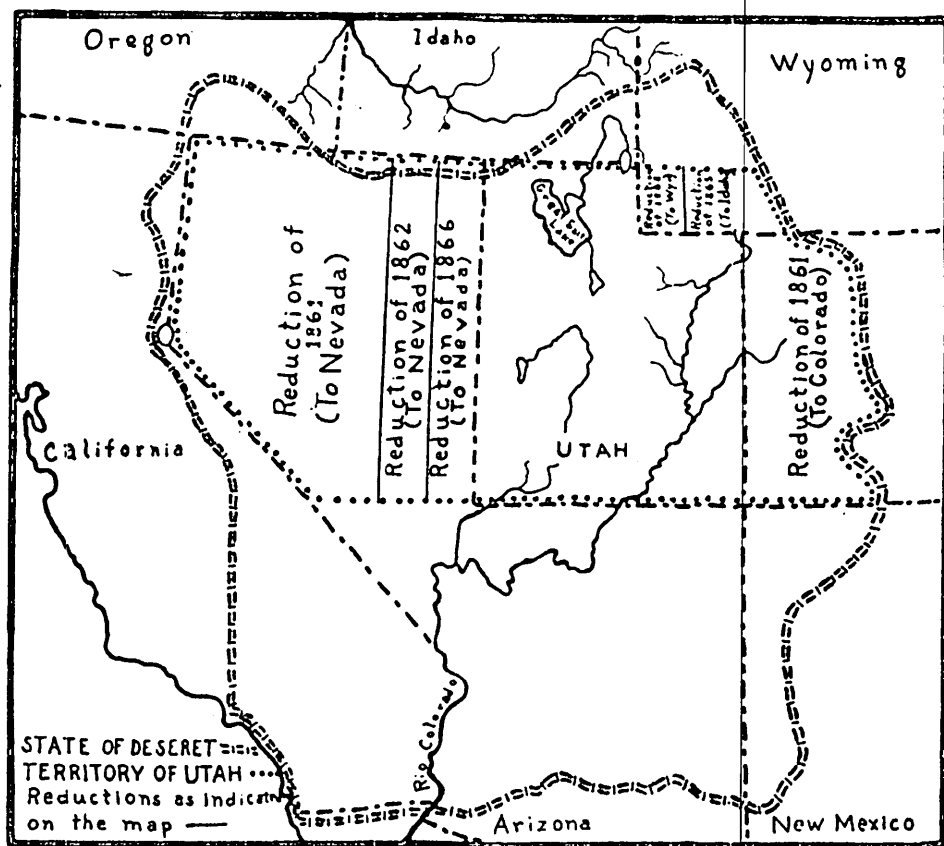


became the Territory of Utah, it did so at a great loss of its domain. Part of the south half of Deseret was given to New Mexico and the rest to California. At the time of its creation, the Territory of Utah in 1850 embraced an area of 220,196 square miles or 140,925,440 acres. It

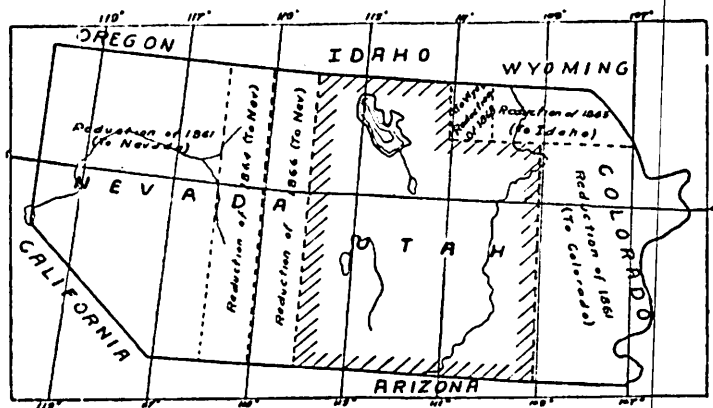


REDUCTIONS IN UTAH'S TERRITORY

was bounded on the north by the present Utah line, on the east by the rim of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado, on the south by the State's present boundary, and on the west by the Sierra Nevada. The territorial domain of Utah, while not as large as the State of

under an old Spanish grant), Lynne, Provo, Evansville (Lehi), Battle Creek (Pleasant Grove), American Fork, Payson, Nephi, Manti, Tooele, Grantsville, Fillmore, Parowan, Cedar City, Paragonah, Forts Walker and Harmony, Brigham, Willard, Wellsville, and Logan. All of the settlements were near mountain streams which afforded natural irrigation for flat areas of wheat-grass and of giant rye-grass. Grazing for cattle and the possibility of mowing grass with scythes for hay were important factors in choosing the sites for settlements. Provo, for example, was moved in order to afford better facilities in these respects.

State boundary. Utah Territory between 1848 and 1861 consisted of the present area of the state, all of that part of Nevada which lies north of Utah's southern boundary, and western Colorado and southwestern Wyoming east to the main ranges of the Rockies. Utah had its present northern and



Courtesy Utah State Experiment Station.

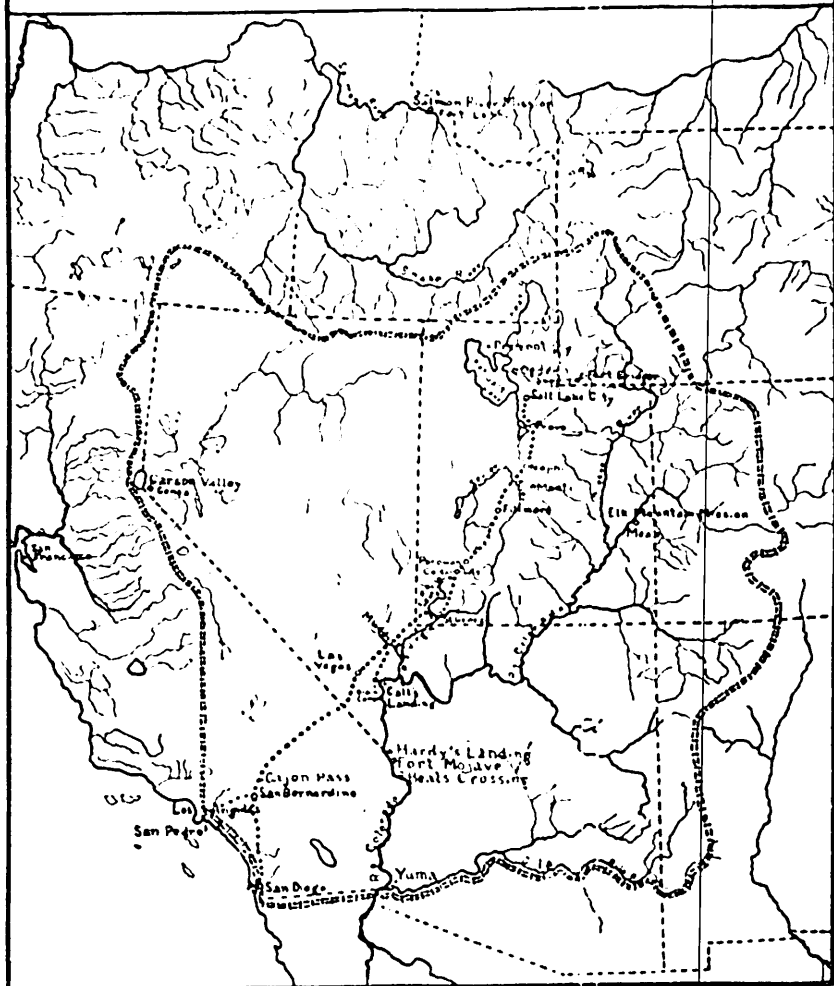
FIGURE 5—Map showing original and present boundaries of Utah.

southern boundaries, and was 650 miles long from east to west. An effort to place Mormon settlements throughout the western region brought about the starting of settlements in what is now Idaho, Wyoming, Arizona, Nevada, and California.

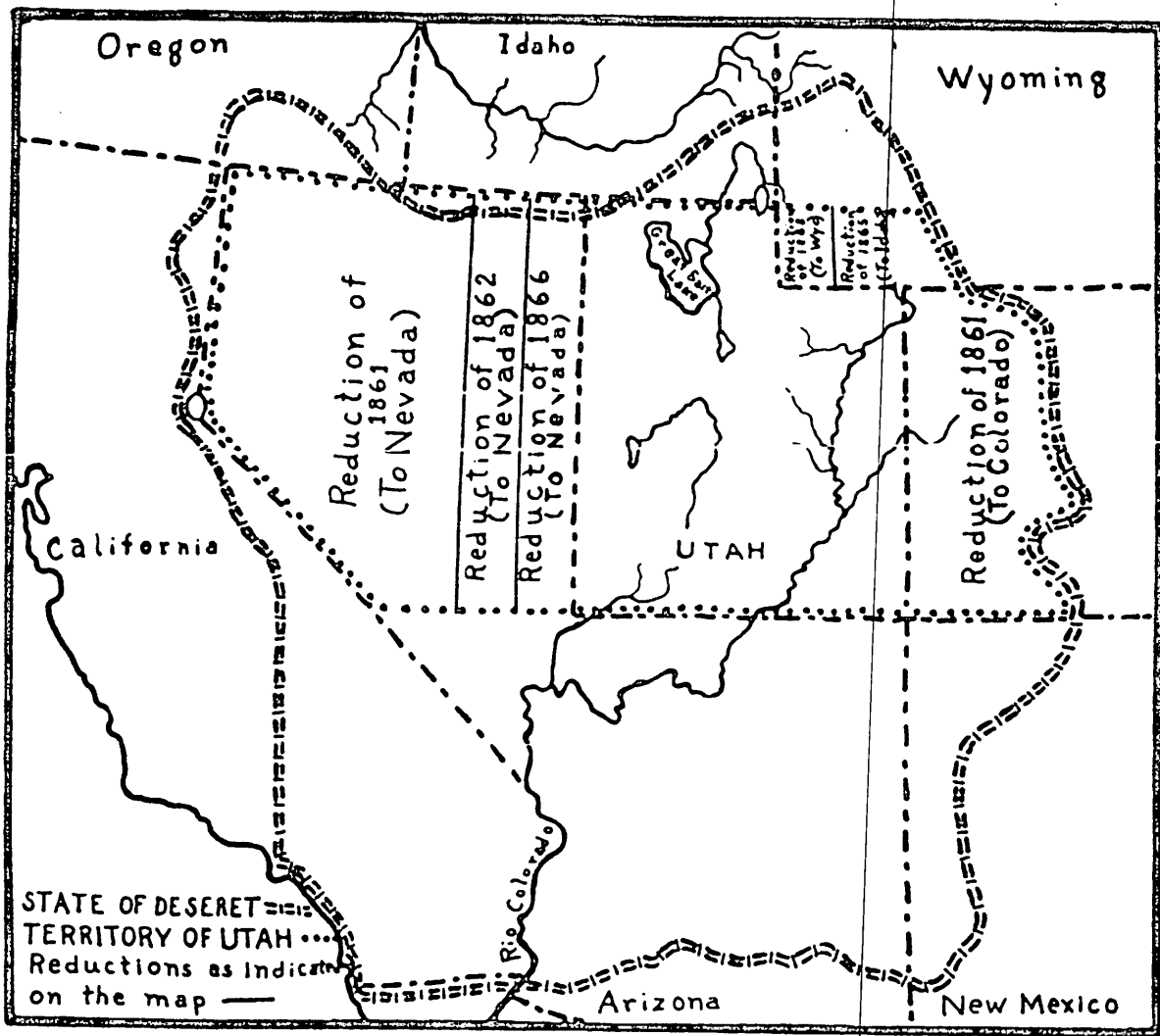
During the next few years population increased rapidly and settlement was extended into all other important areas in what is now the State of Utah. Although in 1856 Utah had a population of about 25,000 people, it was denied statehood. The on-coming Civil War precipitated the formation of the territory of Nevada from western Utah in March, 1861, two days before the accession of Lincoln to the presidency of the United States. Shortly Nevada was to become a state and to enter on control of her land along with other right of statehood. Before this, however, Utah was reduced to her present boundaries by two additions to Nevada in 1862 and 1868, one to Colorado in 1861 and two to Wyoming in 1863 and 1868. (See Fig. 5.)

Growth of state. In 1865 Utah was reached by the telegraph, and in 1869 by the Union Pacific Railroad. By 1870 the Utah Central Railroad connected Salt Lake City with the transcontinental line at Ogden. Mines were opened, settlements grew and population increased. The census of 1880 showed

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Utah The Story of Her People," Milton R Hunter



"This proclamation was called the 'Manifesto' and was sustained at the October conference by a vote of the church membership. Thereafter those who entered into polygamy lost favor not only with the federal government but also with the church," the instructor

On January 4, 1893, President Harrison issued what was termed 'a proclamation of amnesty to polygamists who had entered plural marriage before November 1, 1890.' Also, citizenship was restored to those who had been deprived of it, and the church property which had been

give an explanation of the reduction in the size of the Territory of Utah to the state's present boundaries," he remarked.

"As you recall, when the State of Deseret became the Territory of Utah, it did so at a great reduction in size. Part of the south half of Deseret was given to the Territory of New Mexico and the rest to the new state of California.

"At the time of its creation in 1850, the Territory of Utah contained an area of 220,196 square miles, or 140,925,440 acres. As you may see by looking at the map, the territory was bounded on the north by the present Utah line, on the east by the rim of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado, on the south by the state's present boundary, and on the west by the Sierra Nevada. While not nearly as large as the State of Deseret, yet the Territory of Utah was very extensive," the teacher explained.

"Mr. Madsen, I'm interested in learning how the Territory of Utah was cut down to the state's present size. What basis did they use in dividing up the land among the western states?" Carlos Garcia asked.

"Western Utah, now Nevada, was not settled by the Mormons, Carlos. The economic and religious interests of the people differed from each other. And so the people of that region petitioned Congress to take the western half of what was then Utah and make of it a state.

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